PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1851.

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
WALTER FORWARD, of Prebles.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Pittsburgh.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
WM. BOGGS of Lower St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
WM. BOGGS of Lower St. Clair.
THOMAS L. M'MILLAN, of Allegheny.

ASSESSOR,
JOHN M'CLURKEN, of Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, of Snowden.
WM. K. APPLETON, of Birmingham.
THOS. PENNEY, of M'Keesport.
JOHN MILLER, of Indiana.

RECORDER,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, of Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
ALEX. RICHARDSON, of Allegheny.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
JARED M. BRUSH, of Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
JOHN V. ROWLAND, of Upper St. Clair.

COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT KING, of Pittsburgh.

SURVEYOR,
WM. WEST, of Allegheny.

AUDITOR,
JOHN EMBURE, of M'Candless.

The *Post* has put on a new dress, and looks well. It is also somewhat enlarged.

We refer the reader to the advertisement of Mr. Gliddon, of whose arrival here we spoke last week. His exhibition commences to-morrow evening, at the Athenæum.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—We learn from the *New Castle Journal*, that a Railroad Convention for that and the adjoining counties, will be held in that place on the eighteenth day of the present month, to deliberate on the most efficient means for securing the early commencement and final completion of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. The Board of Directors, or a delegation from that body, will be present. The committee which calls the Convention, state, that after having fully investigated the premises they are entirely satisfied that the time has come when the friends of this grand enterprise should become united, vigorous, and unflinching, if they would secure to themselves, and posterity, the immense advantages resulting from this important link of communication between Lake Erie and the Delaware.

We are pleased to see this movement. It looks more like an earnest determination to secure railroad advantages than any thing we have seen from that quarter. We have no doubt that the work can be built, but it must be by works, not by talk. The people along the line must put their own shoulders to the wheel before they call on Hercules to help them out. If they will go to work and raise stock enough by county and private subscriptions to grade and bridge the road, the money can, no doubt, be borrowed to purchase the iron and equipment. If they start in the work, we have a word of advice to give them, which is, to procure releases of the right of way at an early stage of their proceedings. It will save them great expense, and a world of trouble, afterwards.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.—We publish a letter this morning, which gives an ominous picture of the state of affairs in Rome.

The most significant fact in the latest advices from that capital, is that the Papal Government wishes to get rid of the French troops, who have so long and faithfully guarded his Holiness against the Italian democracy. In itself, the change of Austrian for French mercenaries, is of little consequence; but it shows that the Church of Rome has lost confidence in the stability of the French Government, that it apprehends an outbreak of republicanism which would be alike disastrous to it and to the schemes of Louis Napoleon. This cannot but have a serious influence upon the contending parties in France, and may precipitate the catastrophe which is dreaded.

Both England and France object to the occupation of Rome by Austrian troops; and it has been suggested that Neapolitan troops shall succeed the French. This, however, will not do. Naples itself is strongly impregnated with democratic principles; and being a feeble power at best, would afford but a poor security against the turbulent spirit of this Italians.

In fact, viewed in every aspect, Rome is in a precarious position. The first popular outbreak in France will be the signal for the rising of the republican party in Italy, and as in that case Austria, backed by Russia, would endeavor to suppress any attempt to revolutionize the Papal States, so would the republicans of France and Germany resist Austria in such an effort. Italy, therefore, bids fair to become the battle ground between the great parties of legitimacy and democracy.

The republican element of Europe, notwithstanding its universal outward suppression, is steadily and rapidly gaining strength. In France and the Papal States, it has been goaded to ferocity by treachery in the one, and tyranny in the other. Now the party of "order" in France are appalled at the dangers into which they have run themselves. A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer begins his letter in these words:

"All here are now occupied—some with terror, some with hope, some with a fierce joy, none with indifference—with the unmistakably signs of a coming storm which is to sweep over French politics."

And all the other accounts confirm the picture thus succinctly and graphically drawn.

Not a doubt can be entertained but that the overthrow of the present anomalous government of France will be the signal for the rising of the republicans of Italy, and probably of Germany; and then will commence a struggle such as the world has never before witnessed. How the Pope and the Papacy may fare in such a struggle, is yet to be seen; but as that system is the life-blood of legitimacy in Europe, the hardest battle will probably be fought for and against the continuance of the Papal Sovereignty.

HIGH WATERS IN THE WEST.—Our telegraphic accounts show that the Mississippi is still rising at St. Louis, and that the Missouri and Upper Mississippi were over their banks. Most of our readers, we presume, are aware that a rise in the Mississippi is gradual, and continues for weeks together, and that these immense floods, from the abrasion of the banks of the streams, and the deposit of sand upon the bottoms, do immense injury. The St. Louis Republican, of May 31, says:

Our accounts from the upper river are gloomy enough. The water is spreading over vast sections of country, and great damage has been done all along the borders of the river.

The Galena Advertiser of the 28th notices the arrival of the steamer Enterprise from Wisconsin River. That river was reported very high—a large portion of Fort Winnebago was inundated. This rise had not then reached the Mississippi. Heavy rains fell on Sunday, which added to the flood.

THE CONSULATE AT PARIS.—We learn that Mr. Goodrich has been recognized as Consul at Paris by the French Government, in the place of Mr. Walsh. The latter gentleman has retired to his country seat near St. Germain's, where he will devote himself to his correspondence with American newspapers, and such other literary occupations as his health will permit. His relinquishment of the consulate has been a matter of necessity, in view of his age and infirmities, and it is to be hoped will subject him to no inconvenience; indeed, according to his own statement, the consulate was only a burden to him.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the Treasury, publishes a letter in the National Intelligencer, giving a full and unqualified denial of a story telegraphed a few days since from Washington to one of the New York daily papers, for political effect, stating that there had been a quarrel between himself and Secretaries Corwin and Stuart, and that the latter gentlemen had peremptorily invited him to resign, if he could not view a certain matter as they did. He says: "My interviews with these gentlemen have not been interrupted by any unpleasant expression of feeling. I have not had the pleasure to see Mr. Stuart for some days past, and we never exchanged a word in regard to the subject mentioned in the article."

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, last week, Chief Justice Gibson decided an auction case as follows:

"The employment of a puffer at a public auction, vitiates the sale, and the buyer is defrauded, *even though he did not pay more than the article*, *even though he did not pay more than the article* ed, *even though he did not pay more than the article* *was worth in the opinion of the witnesses*. A man is defrauded whenever he is incited by artful means to bid more than he otherwise would, and whenever the price is even so little enhanced by a secret contrivance, he is cheated. Judgment reversed."

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—This road is to be extended to Chicago within the year if possible. The Company are re-laying the track between Adrian and Hillsdale, and will soon commence east of Adrian. The extension of the road will be opened to White Pigeon by the 4th of July, and to Constantine soon after. The iron is arriving at St. Joseph for the Northern Indiana road, which is a continuation of the Michigan Southern. From the State line to the South Bend, twenty-five miles, the iron will soon be put down, and it is the design of the Company to push the work to Chicago by the 1st January, 1852.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.—We have been indebted, says the Republic, to the politeness of the Commissioner of Customs, for the following comparative statements of receipts from customs, exclusive of California and Oregon, made up to the 5th instant:

From July 1, '49, to March 31, 1850,	$29,819,848	
In April and May, 1850,	6,798,642	
		$36,618,490
From July 1, 1850, to March 31, 1851,	$36,737,486	
In April and May, 1851,	7,611,577	
		44,349,063
Increase,		$7,730,573

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Friday, says:—"Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a desperate struggle took place in Second street, below Federal, between a hog and an old man, named Wm. Thornley, who resides in the immediate vicinity. The animal entered a small shop, when a scene ensued, in the height of which Mr. Thornley interposed to drive the hog and its litter away. He had scarcely entered the field of combat before the animal made an attack on him, and a fearful result took place. Mr. Thornley was thrown down, and was bitten in the leg, thigh, and arm, and was horribly lacerated. The animal for a few moments had complete control of him, and it is quite likely that he would have been killed but for the timely interposition of Mr. Chas. Jennings, who lived near by, and who rushed from his residence chair in hand, and commenced battering away at the infuriated animal. The excitement which prevailed in consequence was intense. The animal and the little ones were finally driven away, and Mr. Thornley, was taken home, and placed under the care of a physician. Last evening he suffered the most intence pain."

Mr. Webster's Speechs, delivered during his recent excursion, are to be issued in New York, in a pamphlet form, in the course of a few days. The Telegraph, in the late report of Mr. Webster's speech, represented him to have said:

"Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the Southern States, and that Congress has no power over it."

It is corrected thus:

"Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the Southern States; but Congress has no power to act upon it. It may be, however, that in the dispensation of Providence, some remedy for this evil may occur, or may be hoped for hereafter."

The Whigs of the city of Norfolk, in general meeting a few days since, among others unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in Mr. FILLMORE, and cordially approve of his administration, which has been conducted with that prudence and wisdom so well calculated to promote the great interests of the country and harmonise the threatning elements of its different sections.

For the Gazette.

"OPENING OF THE BALL"

MR. WHITE—The editor of the Post closes an article to-days paper as above headed with the following remarks "*Where such an eloquent speaker as Col. Blank has taken the stump in favor of the nominee of the Reading Convention, there can be no doubt as to the result.*" If Mr. Harper intended to compliment Colonel Black when he penned the above article it must have been as a "Bluff" would say "over the left," for it must certainly be within the recollection of all who take any interest in such affairs that same eloquent speaker Col. Black mounted every Locofoco stump in this county, and many throughout the State during the last Presidential Campaign, when he was a candidate for Congress with his Mexican laurels fresh, and green upon his brow, and after all, what was the result—for the special information of Mr. Harper I will state that General Taylor was elected, Gov. Johnston was elected, the Whigs of this State elected a large majority of the Congressmen, and the eloquent Col. Black was elected "to stay at home," this, was a result with a vengeance. In conclusion I have only to say I agree with Mr. Post as to the *result*.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—In the notice of General Scott's service, by the Cincinnati Chronicle of a recent date, we are informed by Dr. A. Hays, who was a Surgeon in the Army during the last war with Great Britain, of an important omission, viz:—General Scott's appointment as Adjutant General, in the spring of 1813, with the rank of Colonel, when Fort George was captured, by a party led by Gen. Scott, composed of five companies of the elite, two of General Brady's regiment, and three of his own regiment of artillery.

JUSTICE.

From the San Francisco Herald.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION AGAINST LOWER CALIFORNIA.—For many days vague rumors have been circulating in the community in regard to a certain secret expedition being planned in this city for the purpose of revolutionizing Lower California—the alleged hero being General Joseph C. Morehead, Quartermaster General of the militia of this State. These reports have at length taken shape—a grave charge has been preferred against General Morehead by Governor M'Dougal in a communication to the Legislature—to the effect that this officer has left the State under circumstance of a criminal nature—that previous to his departure he sold a portion of the arms of the State to the house of Sloat, Otis and Company, of this city—and has appropriated the proceeds to his own use;—and the Governor asks that he be empowered to offer a reward and employ extraordinary means to secure his arrest. Common report says, in addition, that General Morehead chartered a vessel to proceed down to Mazatlan, touching at the intermediate ports—that on board that vessel were a number of men who have embarked in the same enterprise—and finally, that a descent on our quiet neighbors of Lower California has been planned in this city and is now being put in execution. On the heels of the Governor's message a proposition has been made to request the commander of the station to send a vessel of war in pursuit of Morehead, to arrest his revolutionary schemes, and preserve the State from being embroiled with her quiet sister.

MAILS FOR WEST INDIES, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA.—We are authorized to state that the Postmaster General has made arrangements by which, after the first of July, letters to any of the West India islands, Mexico, ports or places in the Gulf of Mexico, and ports or places on the Atlantic coast of South America, can be sent through United States post offices, on pre-payment of United States postage, when directed to any point in the countries above named, *in British possession*; and on pre-payment of United States postage, *with the British postage added*, when destined to any port or place in the possession of other governments.

The United States letter postage, single rate, to any point not over 2,500 miles from the mailing office, is 10 cents; and, if over 2,500 miles, 20 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each.

The British letter postage, single rate, to any of the countries named, is 25 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each.

The aggregate postage required to be prepaid upon a single letter not exceeding half an ounce, to any port or place in the countries named, *not in British possession*, 35 cents when the distance does not exceed 2,500 miles; over 2,500 miles, 45 cents. Newspapers, 4 cents each, without regard to distance.

The rate required to be prepaid upon a letter not exceeding half an ounce to any place aforesaid *in British* possessions, is the United States postage of either 10 or 20 cents, according to distance, the British postage to be paid by the receiver of the letter. Newspapers to be prepaid 2 cents each, and 2 cents British postage to be paid by the receiver.

The Postmaster of New York, Charleston, New Orleans, Havannah, San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego, will make up mails as above to the United States consul at Havanna, who will deliver the same to the British consul, to be forwarded thence to the several points of destination by the Royal West India mail steam-packets. Other offices receiving prepaid matter as aforesaid, will mail for distribution to the nearest of the above named despatch offices.

All letters and papers from other countries aforesaid to any place in the United States will be conveyed to Havanna, and thence despatched through the British and United States consul to their address, provided the British postage of twenty-five cents per single rate on letters, and two cents per newspaper, be prepaid at the mailing office, leaving the United States postage to be collected at the office of delivery.

We also quiderstand that Allen F. Owen, United States consul at Havanna, has been appointed resident agent at Havanna, for the Post Office Department, to carry into effect the foregoing arrangement.—*Republic.*

EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO.

Advices from Valparaiso to the twenty-fifth of April, bring the following particulars of the partial destruction of that city by an earthquake:

On the 2d of April, at 6½ A. M., Valparaiso was visited by one of those calamities so frequent in volcanic countries.

The severest shock ever felt since the great earthquake of the year 1832, when Valparaiso was almost totally destroyed, has created a panic not equalled by any former event.

A severe trembling of the earth of fifteen seconds duration, prolonged less violent to two minutes, has in so short a time destroyed several hundred dwellings.

The motion came from the South, and directed its course to the North, notwithstanding some of the Northern ports of the country, as Copiapo, Coquimbo, and Cobija, have only felt very slight symptoms of the shock.

The captain of a vessel from the South reports to have felt a severe commotion in the sea, forty miles off San Antonio.

The temperature during the earthquake was hot and oppressive, but no alteration took place in the thermometer, which stood 62.

The American frigate Raratan let go her lead immediately, and had great difficulty in hauling it in; the convulsion at the bottom of the sea having caused it to sink three feet in the sand.

The motion of the earth was observed to be of less violence in some parts than others not a hundred yards distant; so much so that old and decayed horses stood the shock better in some parts than newly and strongly erected edifices; and those houses in the structure of which the most timber has been employed, remained almost sound.

During the eventful fifteen seconds the houses rocked to and fro as so many vessels at sea.

Not a breath of air was precptible during the whole of the day, and slighter shocks continued at 6.40 minutes, 6.55 minutes, 8.55 minutes, 10.55 minutes, and have continued ever since of more or less strength and duration, and even at this moment of writing, on the seventh inst., at half-past one o'clock, P. M., a short but severe motion made the inhabitants rush out of their houses.

The houses in the port, where the greater part of the commercial establishments keep their offices, have comparatively speaking, suffered but little, being built on a solid rocky foundation.

In those parts, however, spreading along the beach, the Almandral, Calle Neuva, and others, where the ground is loose and sandy, considerable damage has been done, and about two hundred houses are unfit for habitation. More than two hundred families have been obliged to pass the first day and night in the street, partly from fear of renewed shocks, partly from the danger attending the stay in their houses.

In the course of the following day, tents and wooden houses were erected in the Plaza de Victoria for the houseless. The captains of vessels of all nations in the port have placed in the disposal of all who wanted a refuge, either from necessity or fear, and have since then (received the thanks of the Government for their hospitality.

Much damage has been done to stores where liquids, glassware, and other breakable materials are kept. We are happy to say not a single life has been lost, nor can we hear of a severe fracture.

On the 4th inst., at 12 P. M., a heavy rain set in which lasted uninterruptedly for twelve hours, which cooled the atmosphere considerably, but destroyed still more property, leaving the houseless houses, and compelling those who had taken refuge in the plazas and were living in tents to seek shelter.

The loss is generally estimated, including the damage done to buildings, at one million of dollars.

The principal public buildings which have suffered are the Adoana, the churches Merced and Martz, the cartel of the national guard, the Hospital, and the Temple of St. Domingo.

Commissioners have been appointed to examine the houses, and to condemn those which are in an unsound condition.

Business has only been interrupted for one day, the Custom Houses having been closed by order of the Intendente.

Casa Blanca, as well as Quillota, have suffered severely, and in some parts in the latter places, as well as in the capital, the ground has opened and thrown up a quantity of hot water.

The damage done in Santiago is similar to that in Valparaiso, with the exception that, there being a larger number of public buildings in the capital, the pecuniary loss must be severer.

The principal public buildings more or less damaged are the mint, a splendid new building, in the plaza, at the same time the residence of his excellency, President Bulnes, the cathedral, the temple of San Francisco, the church de la Compania, (which has been closed since 1773,) the palace completely ruined, and the court house.

There was an abortive attempt made to overthrow the Government of Chili on the 20th of April.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,

ROME, May 12, 1851.

I mentioned in my last the fact of a serious quarrel here between a patrol of the French and a patrol of the Roman troops. As the event occurred only the evening previous to my date, I did not venture to report the details from the rumors then flying through the city. For want of a newspaper, in the proper sense of the term (with a corps of reporters, and an editor inclined to publish the whole truth,) an alarming event of this kind takes fifty different shapes here in Rome in the course of a day's talk. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: The French celebrated the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic on the fourth of May, the Sabbath, with a general review, and a great deal of cannon firing, continuing the display until evening. This was felt by the Romans generally to be excessively insulting. If they could make such jubilee over their own republic, why did they come here to destroy the Roman republic, and act as guardians of the Pope, and of the peace of the city, why need they celebrate a political event, whose consequences were disastrous for him, and the reminiscences of which only serve to inflame the passions of the people? However this is but a small absurdity in a series of inconsistencies destined to terminate, it is to be feared, in still greater disasters for France. Of course, there was great irritation throughout the city at this republican jubilee of the French, and the French General might have foreseen some trouble from it.

The quarrel referred to originated in the abusive conduct of some French soldiers, who approached a crowd of Romans listening to a street preacher, and drew all attention to themselves by singing *vive la republique, vive la liberte*, and by taunting some Roman soldiers in the circle with the name of *soldats du Pape*.* The French went on their way to be further stirred up in favor of liberty; and, the sermon over, these *soldats du Pape* followed the Frenchman to ask some explanation, which only led to further insults.—Patrols were sent, both of French and Roman guards, to quell the disturbance; these instead of quelling took part in it. Seven Roman soldiers fell upon a French corporal and two of his men and killed them, and one Frenchman was pushed into the river and drowned. A battalion of French was then sent to restore order in that quarter of the city, (a section of the Trastevere where the populace is the most violent.) A poor tailor, running away from the scene of the quarrel to avoid being caught within the guarded line, was thrust through the body by one of the French bayonets. The seven Roman soldiers and about twenty-five of the people were arrested and dragged off to the prison they had taken refuge.

Thus ended the fete of the French republican constitution in Rome. The next evening one of the French guard in that quarter was assassinated; on Thursday another was wounded, and on Saturday another killed, and many others are probably destined to fall under the knives of that savage populace. The French General, Gimeau, expressed his intention to try these seven Roman soldiers with the utmost severity.—One of them it is now known to have been one of others of them may be. They are all in prison at Castle St. Angelo. The General also gave orders for the immediate removal from the city of two battalions of the Roman troops. Prince Orsini, the Minister of War, remonstrated; but General Gimeau insisted that he was master of Rome, that the Roman troops must obey his orders, and that he could not admit of interference of this kind from the Minister of War. The Prince Orsini then sent in his resignation to the Government. The affair becomes more serious every day, and the Papal Government are much concerned as to what may be the consequent order from Paris. Gen. Gimeau has also given orders to the French troops to use their side arms in any case of insult from the people, upon pain of punishment if they neglect to do so. The troops have also received minute instructions, since this event, as to the orders to be given in case of an insurrection, which is considered very possible in the Trastevere.

The Romans have joined the Lombards in the anti-cigar demonstration. No smoker is now to be seen in the streets, except among foreigners and the police. In Lombardy this is an attack upon the government revenue; but here it is intended to show the sympathy of the people for the general cause of Italy. The government can lose nothing—only Torlonia, who has the monopoly of tobacco in the state. This demonstration will probably continue only a few weeks, just long enough to show the government where the sympathies of the people lie.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has lately made visits to the King of Naples and the Pope, to confer as to the practicability of substituting Neapolitan for French and Austrian troops in Central Italy. The poor man still imagines himself somebody, though as putty in the hands of the priests, and perfectly sold to Austria. Gen Radetzki has given him a call since his return from Naples, and will probably explain to him better the tenure of Austrian occupation in Tuscany. It is no secret among the diplomatic corps at Rome that the French and Austrians are preparing for a struggle in Central Italy, in case of a revolution in France in 1852.

The Romans are confidently hoping for deliverance from priestly rule in that event, and with the exception of the notoriously fierce Trastevrii are disposed to await the event as quietly as possible. A general rising against the French is not apprehended.

P S. We have now here Prof. Silliman and family, of New Haven, and Mr. Cogswell of New York, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Astor. There are plenty of MSS. treasures in the Vatican and Barberin libraries never looked at, some of which I hope Mr. Cogswell may get hold of, and bring to daylight in New York.

Being free from the many changes and porterages connected with place lines.

Two Daily Lines Express Packet Boats.

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LEAVE Pittsburgh for Johnstown, thence by Portage Railroad to

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There taking the

NEW PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

Two Hundred and Forty-five miles direct to

PHILADELPHIA.

Packets leave every morning precisely at Eight o'clock, and every evening at the same hour.

Fare to Philadelphia, $10. Fare to Baltimore, $2.75.
do Lancaster $9 do Harrisburg $8.00.

Passengers for Baltimore,

Take the York and Cumberland Railroad, at Harrisburg, on arrival of Cars at that place. Distance (eighty four miles.) Time, Four hours.

No charge for handling Baggage on this route.

The Cars on this route are new, and of the most approved construction for comfort and safety.

If you desire cheap travelling and comfortable accommodation, secure your tickets at

J. P. HOLMES, Agent,
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Or of D. LEECH & CO.,
jo6 Canal Basin, Penn street.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*
HARDWARE,
Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at PRICES that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No. 67 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

C. H. HUSSEY, President.....A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transits, vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. H. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Lartimer, J. Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Hayworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap30d1f

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—Diseases of the Liver are becoming alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed there are few formidable diseases which are not connected in one way or other with a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints which are usually classed under the head of consumption, have their origin in the liver. "Any remedy which would insure regularity and healthful action in the liver, would be a blessing to mankind!" has been the exclamation of suffering thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded to it, it has never been know to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, and they will restore you to health. They are the only remedy ever yet discovered, whose use is certain to effect a cure. For sale by

J. KIDD & CO.,
jo9 d&w1f No. 60, Wood st.

*Sidot du Pape.—A soldier to guard churches and tombs—a term of insult that hailed to many ears among the French officers since the restoration of the Pope.

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1851. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1851

Forty-six hours to Philadelphia.

Forty-four hours to Baltimore.

281 miles Railroad—103 miles Canal.

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J. P. HOLMES, Agent,
Monongahela House.

Or of D. LEECH & CO.,
jo6 Canal Basin, Penn street.

Free Lecture at Philo Hall.

IN the science of Mental Electricity, by Dr. Keely, on Tuesday evening, the 11th June, at eight o'clock.

He will also lecture on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. The experiments will be more wonderful than fable or Indian can boast.

He will open an asylum at Philo Hall, on Tuesday, the 10th, at half-past two o'clock, to continue 1 month. For the cure of deafness, diseases of the eye, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, prolapsus uteri, and all other diseases, particularly those considered incurable by the medical faculty. Let all such examine his testimonials. The clergy and editors free. jo10d14t*

THE NILE,

OR

AFRICAN MISSISSIPPI,

OPENS on Wednesday Evening, 11th June, at *ATHENÆUM HALL*, at 8 o'clock, Gliddon's Far Famed Transparent Panorama of *EGYPT* and *NUBIA*, with a splendid Gallery of Egyptian antiquities, mummies, &c., and superb Tableaux of Hieroglyphical Sculptures. Oral descriptions by Geo. R. Gliddon, formerly U. S. Consul at Cairo. Oriental music at each exhibition. Every evening at eight o'clock—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; doors open an hour before. Admission 25 cents—children half price—Schools of 20 pupils and over, 10 cents—Teachers with schools free. je10

For Sale.

A LOT on Penn street, adjoining Mattheny's stables. If desirable, the lot can be divided to suit two persons. Enquire of

A. WILKINS & CO.

Post copy.

To Gardeners.

A FEW acres of ground near the city, suitable of gardening, for sale. Enquire of

A. WILKINS & Co.

Post copy.

Notice.

IS hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners will open books for the subscription of stock to the Fidlayville and Saw Mill Run Plank Road Company, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, and that said books will be opened on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth days of July, 1851, at the store of Mr. Roberts, in Temperance-ville, and at the house of Hiram Hults, Esq. in snowden township, and at the store of David Wilson, in snowden township, at which days and places attendance will be given from nine o'clock A. M., till four o'clock P. M. H. H. Phillips and Ephram Jones will attend on behalf of the Commissioners at Temperanceville.

HIRAM HULTZ,
HENRY CROGO,
WM. STEWART,
EDWARD RIGGS,
JAMES SEVEY,
JOHN BOYER,
T. D. ADAMS,
H. H. PHILLIPS,
Commissioners.

jel5:w3:7t

LARD—12 bbls in store and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water & Front sts.

jo10

LARD OIL of Bennett & Jones' manufacture, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water & Front sts.

jo10

CORN—40 bbls shelled, for sale by

S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

jo10

CHEESE—35 bxs for sale by

S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

jo10

BACON—20 cks., received and for sale by

WICK & M'CANDLESS.

jo10

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls for sale by

WICK & M'CANDLESS.

jo10

CHOCOLATE—128 bxs. Boston Chocolate for sale by

WICK & M'CANDLESS.

jo10

DRY HERRING—for sale by

WICK & M'CANDLESS.

jo10

GREASE—10 bbls in store and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water & Front sts.

jo10

TOBACCO—125 boxes sa'd of the best brands 5s and 8s in store and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water and Front sts.

jo10

Beyers' Piano Preceptor.

H. KLEBER has just received Beyers' celebrated preceptor for the Piano, which is acknowledged by professional men in this city and Europe, to be the best work of the kind ever published. Beyer, well known as one of the most successful composers and teachers and pupils, has here supplied a want long and severely felt by the musical public, viz: an elementary, progressive and interesting to the pupil, both in the exercises and tunes, thus greatly facilitating and smoothing the somewhat irksome and Phrasing first study of music and piano playing. The following Professors who have examined the work, are referred to:

Professor Harbarts, Lindenmann, Fetne, Noth. je10

LOVERING'S SUGAR.

—20 bbls Lovering's crushed and pulverized sugar just received and for sale low by

WM. A. M'CLURG & CO.
236 Liberty st.

je10

SARDINES IN BRINE.

—111 kegs Sardines in brine (Sardelines) just received and for sale by

WM. A. M'CLURG & CO.
236 Liberty st.

je10

FRESH TEAS.

—Just received at No. 256, Liberty st., an invoice of very superior Young Hyson Teas, which we offer to customers for sale very low by the half chest or pound by

WM. A. M'CLURG & CO.
Grocers and Tea Dealers.

je10

POT CLAY—7 tons Copley's Pot Clay, No. 2, just received and for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

je10

NEW MACKEREL—50 bbls No. 3, large new mackerel just received and for sale by

J. & R. FLOYD.

je10

WOOL, WOOL—Cash paid for the different grades of wool by

S. & W. HARBAUGH.

je10

FLOUR—110 bbls. "extra" flour in store and for sale by

S. & W. HARBAUGH.

je10

DRIED PEACHES—200 bushels dried peaches received and for sale by

S. & W. HARBAUGH.

je10

MACKEREL—Quarter bbls No. 1 fat mackerel, in store and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
Water & Front sts.

je10

COTTON—116 bales in store and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
Water & Front sts.

je10

A GREAT GOLD STORY.—On the strength of a private letter from San Francisco, the New York Tribune tells the following marvellous story:

In the fire proof store of Gregory's Express office, in San Francisco, lives a gentleman named Hastings, who is largely interested in the gold mines. In one of his claims on Carson's Creek, ten miles above Stockton, his partners, (for there are seven of them) have been working for the last two or three months with indifferent success. They leased out the claim to some dozen Mexicans, agreeing to divide the profits. Early in April they commenced drilling on the opposite side of the mountain, where there was not the least outward sign of gold. After boring to the depth of seven feet, they blew out at one blast, $350,000 worth of gold.

This occurred on the 12th. On the 14th one of the partners arrived by express, with the news. On the 22d, two of the partners arrived, with two boxes of the quartz. Gregory's express office was crowded for two or three hours, with the wealthy merchants and bankers of the city, who flocked to see the show. The boxes were afterwards taken to Moffat's Government Assay Office. On the 25th the result was given, which the writer copied from Moffat's account, viz:—103 lbs of quartz rock, produced 36 one pound bars of pure gold, valued at $17,76 per ounce. Each ounce of rock yielded $8,60 of gold—Total value, $8,182 15. Cost of coining, $225.

Several merchants have tried to purchase shares, but they have been told that $100,000 would not buy one. The lead is represented to be 7 or 8 feet feet from the surface, and six or seven inches wide. The depth and length are not yet ascertained. Over two tons of this valuable rock is said to be in sight, and the estimated value, according to present appearances, is $6,000,000. $2,000,000, it is said, can be got out in a month.

Latest Publications

A T HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third st., opposite the Post Office.

Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste. Conducted by Jas. J. Mapes, Cultivator.

The Mechanics' Magazine, for June.

Lectures on America by the Earl of Carlisle

Little's Living Age, No. 296.

Harper's Magazine, for June, (a new supply.) je9

Another Supply of Superior Shirting, Muslin, and Irish Linen.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have opened another supply of choice sets of shirting, muslins and linen linens, the latter warranted all flax—bought directly from the agent of the manufacturer—will be sold at lowest prices by the yard or piece.

Bleeching muslins, from one to three yards wide, always on hand. Also, pillow case muslins. je9

HAVANA SUGAR.—50 bxs white Havana sugar, just received and for sale by

BURBRIDGE & INGRAM,
No. 116 Water street.

je9

LOAF SUGAR.—30 bbls loaf sugar (assorted numbers) for sale by

BURBRIDGE & INGRAM,
No. 116, Water street.

je9

WHITE SCARF SILKS.—A. A. MASON & Co., have just received per Express this morning a supply of the above scarce and desirable article.

Also, an additional supply crimped trimming ribbons, to which the attention of customers is invited at No. 62 and 64, Market st. je9

More New Lawns.

A. A. MASON & CO. have just received this day, a large lot of these very pretty lawns, which they will sell very cheap, at wholesale or retail, at No. 62 and 64, Market street. je9

Piano and Table Covers.

A. A. MASON & CO. would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their very extensive assortment of richly printed and embossed piano and table covers, assorted sizes. Also, a large assortment of linen and damask table cloths, napkins, doilies, towelly, &c., at No. 62 and 64, Market street. je9

Wanted,

SITUATIONS in stores, warehouses, &c., in our two cities or towns, and country around, for several salesmen, book-keepers, school masters, coach men, waiters, farmers, laborers, and for a number of boys and girls. Also—wanted to borrow $150, $300, $500, $800, and other sums, for different periods. Wanted also for sale, cows, scarlatinaces, house-keepers, wet and dry nurses. All kinds of agencies attended to by private charge.

ISAAC HARRIS'
je9:d5w1:7 Agency and Intelligence Office, Liberty st.

FOR SALE—One Kiln of Brick, Enquire at W. M'CLINTOCK'S Carpet Warehouse.

No. 95 Fourth street.

je9

DRIED BEEF—2,000 lbs prime, just received and for sale by

S. & W. HARBAUGH.

je9

SUGAR—64 hhds, received and for sale by

S. & W. HARBAUGH.

je9

MOLASSES—100 bbls just received and for sale by

S. & W. HARBAUGH.

je9

MACKEREL—50 bbls No. 3, 1851, in store and for sale by

S. & W. HARBAUGH.

je9

The Family Friend.

A BAKING preparation intended to supersede the use of Yeast or Leaven, mixed with flour, will produce from 238 lbs flour, 10 or more loaves of 5 lbs each, than by the use of yeast. The whole process of bread making, before being baked, does not take more than five minutes, you use the preparative instead of yeast ferments. This saving of time is also some consideration—and housekeepers, managers of public schools, infirmaries, hospitals, and large families, will find no small saving by using the Family Friend. Added to all the advantages of lightness, wholesome diet for dyspeptics, invalids, and consumptive persons, where yeast is hard to get, this will be found invaluable for biscuits and cakes—it will be found purely and cheap, not requiring the heating of the oven, palatable—and makes brown bread even more digestible. Sold in bottles, at 12½, 25, and 50 cents.

PHILLIPS & MAYERS,
74, North Fourth st., Philadelphia.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, R. E. SELLERS, 57, Wood street. je9d1m

Phillips and Mayers' New Article for the World's Fair!

LIQUID GLUE, which cements wood, stone, china, glass, marble, isinglass, or even metals, without trouble or preparation. In a short time any article